ly "sluggish"), but none of them get very high marks. Of World War II Rostow writes: "the American national interest (in contrast to the British) was a matter of unresolved national debate, if not of private personal opinion . . . [the military] resisted systematically the application of diplomatic and political criteria to their military plans; and Roosevelt supported them." And of the postwar years he writes (specifically in the case of the aftermath of the Korean crisis): "The nation continued in its familiar style to institutionalize its emergency response to the last crisis." The picture is of the trouble shooter absorbed solely with the *immediate* source of trouble.

The author's judgment of recent events, while on the whole persuasive, is sometimes unnecessarily lugubrious, especially in view of the fact that he professes to be something of an optimist. In particular he dismisses, with an almost cavalier treatment, the innovations in national style which came, albeit briefly, with the Marshall Plan. Perhaps more than any other policy in the postwar period, the Marshall Plan brought to the fore in Washington men with a highly developed and practical sense of the dynamic element in America's national interest. It is most surprising that none of these men, not even Paul Hoffman, rates so much as a mention in this long volume. The author feels constrained to rest the major part of his judgment of the Marshall Plan on the statement that it did not move Western Europe "radically" toward unity. Perhaps the movement wasn't radical, but it was certainly substantial. Just to cite two institutional innovations: the Schumann Plan was a direct consequence of Hoffman's diplomacy, and the European Payments Union was quite literally made in Washington. Why the author chose to pass up this very apt illustration of the kind of national style he so obviously advocates is a mystery.

Rostow is more constructive and more persuasive in the final section of the book when he looks ahead. He sees a future in which there will be a considerable "diffusion of power" among the nations of the world as a result of the spread of technology and the rising political aspirations of formerly backward nations, and he draws up an agenda of problems which will face this country as a consequence. He raises the fundamental question of whether and how the deficiencies in our national style, as they relate to military and diplomatic policy, can be corrected. Specifically, he isolates the many-sided problem of policy innovations in a democracy, a subject to which one hopes he may return in the future in a more leisurely book.

One cannot help but admire the author's courage in being willing to set out his themes on such a big canvas. One could only wish he had picked fewer themes and had related his detail more closely to them. Perhaps if he had done so, his concept of national interest in its dynamic element could have been made clearer, and he would sound less like an efficiency expert who is not always clear just what it is he is trying to be efficient about.

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Science in Progress. Eleventh series. Hugh Taylor, Ed. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1960. xii + 379 pp. Illus. $7.50.

The Sigma Xi-RESA lecture series needs no introduction to the scientific community; this volume, however, seems a bit stronger in earth sciences (as they are fashionably called nowadays) than in some other disciplines, although there are excellent lectures on behavior, viruses, and other aspects of biology. The price of this volume is a bit steep, and one wonders if wider circulation might be achieved if the publishers were to issue it in paperback form at perhaps a third of the price.

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New Books

Mathematics, Physical Sciences, and Engineering

Nevanlinna, R., *et al. Analytic Functions.* Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, N.J., 1960. 204 pp. $5. This volume, No. 24 in the Princeton Mathematical Series (Marston Morse and A. W. Tucker, Eds.), contains the principal addresses delivered at the conference on analytic functions held in September 1957 at the Institute for Advanced Study. Contributors are R. Nevanlinna, H. Behnke, H. Grauert, L. V. Ahlfors, D. C. Spencer, L. Bers, K. Kodaira, M. Heins, and J. A. Jenkins.

Newell, Homer E., Jr. *Window in the Sky.* The story of our upper atmosphere. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1960. 116 pp. $2.75.

O'Sullivan, J. J., Ed. *Proceedings of the Second Protective Construction Symposium* (deep underground construction). vols. 1 and 2. RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif., 1959. 988 pp. Papers stress the design and construction of underground facilities to resist the effects of nuclear weapons. Copies of the report are available for use at deposit libraries, but the report is not for sale.

Parzen, Emanuel. *Modern Probability Theory and Its Applications.* Wiley, New York, 1960. 479 pp. $10.75.

Pugh, Emerson M., and Emerson W. Pugh. *Principles of Electricity and Magnetism.* Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1960. 441 pp. $8.75.

Reid, Charles E. *Principles of Chemical Thermodynamics.* Reinhold, New York, 1960. 318 pp. College edition, $6; trade edition, $7.80. "Intended as an introductory thermodynamics course for graduate students in chemistry . . . not beyond the ability of qualified undergraduates."

Roberts, C. Sheldon. *Magnesium and Its Alloys.* Wiley, New York, 1960. 241 pp. $9.

Rosen, Milton J., and Henry A. Goldsmith. *Systematic Analysis of Surface-Active Agents.* vol. 12 of *Chemical Analysis.* Interscience, New York, 1960. 439 pp. $13.50.

Simon, Albert. *An Introduction to Thermonuclear Research.* A series of lectures given in 1955. Pergamon Press, New York, 1959. 191 pp. $5.50.

Sneddon, I. N., and R. Hill. *Progress in Solid Mechanics.* North-Holland, Amsterdam; Interscience, New York, 1960. 460 pp. $15.50.

Steinberg, J. L., and J. Lequeux. *Radioastronomie.* Dunod, Paris, 1960. 305 pp. NF. 19.

Thwaites, Bryan, Ed. *Incompressible Aerodynamics.* An account of the theory and observation of the steady flow of incompressible fluid past aerofoils, wings, and other bodies. Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1960. 656 pp. $12.

Vasicek, A. *Optics of Thin Films.* North-Holland, Amsterdam; Interscience, New York, 1960. 416 pp. $12.50.

Weissberger, Arnold, Ed. *Physical Methods of Organic Chemistry.* pt. 2 of vol. 1 of *Technique of Organic Chemistry.* Interscience, New York, ed. 3, 1960. 924 pp. $24.50. From the preface: New topics added include chapters on automatic control, automatic recording, weighing, determination of particle size and molecular weight, x-ray microscopy, the Kerr effect, determination of the Faraday effect, nuclear magnetic resonance, paramagnetic resonance absorption, determination of transference numbers, and controlled-potential electrolysis.

Zechmeister, L., Ed. *Progress in the Chemistry of Organic Natural Products.* vol. 17. Springer, Berlin, 1959. 525 pp. $19.80. Contributors include K. Venkataraman, H. H. Inhoffen, K. Irmscher, B. B. Stowe, and P. H. Abelson.

Ziman, J. M. *Electrons and Phonons.* The theory of transport phenomena in solids. Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1960. 568 pp. $13.45.